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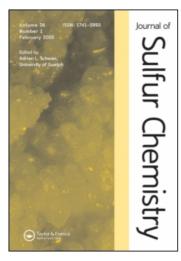
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Interesting Errors in Sulfur Chemistry, 3

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INTERESTING ERRORS IN SULFUR CHEMISTRY, 3

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3,6-DICHLORO-1,4,2,5-DITHIADIAZINE

In 1963 it was found that trichloromethanesulfenyl chloride and ammonia could be made to react with elimination of hydrogen chloride according to (1):

$$n \text{ CCl}_3\text{SCl} + n \text{ NH}_3 \longrightarrow (\text{CClNS})_n + 3 n \text{ HCl}$$
 (1)

By standard procedures, including an ebullioscopic molecular weight determination, the product of the reaction, m.p. $200.5-201.5^{\circ}$ C, was assigned the structure of 3,6-dichloro-1,4,2,5-dithiadiazine 2 equivalent to 1 (n = 2).

Three years later the compound originally regarded as 2 was subjected to further chemical² and crystallographic³ scrutiny and unequivocally shown to possess the structure of 2,3,7,8-tetrachloro-5,10,11,12-tetrathia-1,4,6,9-tetrazatricyclo- $[5.3.1.1^{2,6}]$ dodeca-3,8-diene 3 equivalent to 1 (n = 4).

An obvious way to rationalize the formation of 3 (which in all probability must involve 2 as a transient intermediate) is to assume a reaction path via the sulfenamide 4 and the monomer 1 (n = 1) which then oligomerizes in more or less discrete steps:²

4 CCINS
$$\longrightarrow$$
 (CCINS)₄ (4)
1 (n = 1) $3 = 1$ (n = 4)

The intermediate 1 (n = 1) is probably 3-chlorothiazirine 5 or cyanogen chloride N-sulfide 6 or an equilibrating mixture of both:

$$C1 \longrightarrow C \longrightarrow N \quad () \qquad C1-C = N \rightarrow S$$

$$5 \qquad \qquad 6$$

The relationship between nitrile N-sulfides and thiaziridines has been investigated in depth.⁴ Though the postulated intermediate 4 was subsequently synthesized according to (2) and fully characterized⁵ (as were the related compounds 7⁶ and 8⁶) 2 has eluded synthesis up to the present day and no more light has been shed upon the intriguing reaction (1).

$$(CCl3S)2NH (CCl3S)3N 7 8$$

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